
खाल की खरीद के लिए दिशानिर्देश
(पहला पुनरीक्षण)

**Guidelines for Procurement of Hides
and Skins**
(First Revision)

ICS 59.140.20, 59.140.35

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Price Group 3

FOREWORD

This Indian Standard (First Revision) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards after the draft finalized by the Leather, Tanning Materials and Allied Products Sectional Committee had been approved by the Chemical Division Council.

Hides and skins in India may be obtained from various sources, such as, (a) municipal slaughter houses; (b) private butchers; (c) flaying and carcass utilization centres; (d) *pinjrapoles*; and (e) village *chamars*. Most of the fallen hides are obtained from the last three sources.

Raw hides and skins being natural products vary considerably in quality depending on the breed of the animal and on the climatic conditions prevailing in different parts of the country. Most of the cattle hides in India are obtained from fallen animals and it is well recognized that fallen hides are generally inferior in quality than slaughtered hides. Goat and sheep skins are generally obtained from slaughtered animals but many of them are procured from the country side also.

In northern India, city based raw hide, dealers collect hides and skins directly through their agents from the surrounding regions. But these dealers do not have any facility for storing hides and skins under controlled conditions of temperature and humidity. Some of them trim the cattle hides but some others do not trim at all. Hides and skins are resalted by them if felt necessary and are classified into certain categories. Skins available in southern India are generally sold by the primary producers in the weekly *Mandies* and are procured directly by the tanneries or their agents and are resalted and classified by them according to their need.

No set procedures are uniformly followed in the raw hide and skin trade so as to facilitate the buyers for the procurement of their raw stock. Traditional methods based on experience are being followed and tanners face difficulties for, procuring raw hides and skins.

Considering these difficulties experienced by the tanners, the Leather, Tanning Materials and Allied Products Sectional Committee decided to formulate this standard. It is expected to guide the raw hides and skins merchants or primary producers, raw hide purchasers or selectors and the tanners in procuring the material of known quality.

To improve the system of marketing in raw hides and skins trade, it is recommended that the following information may be provided on each of the hide and skin:

- a) Green mass (salted mass if green mass is not known) or area of the hide or skin (actual mass or area is to be indicated);
- b) Quality gradation, for example, prime, second, third rejection;
- c) Place of origin (nearest city or town);
- d) Date of slaughter or curing; and
- e) Raw hide dealers' trade mark.

This standard was originally published in 1980. The committee felt a need to revise the standard with a view to update the standard based on the experience of last four decades and on the currently available data.

The composition of the committee responsible for formulation of this standard is listed in Annex A.

For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this standard is complied with, the final value, observed or calculated, expressing the result of a test or analysis, shall be rounded off in accordance with IS 2 : 2022 'Rules for rounding off numerical values (*second revision*)'. The number of significant places retained in the rounded off value should be the same as that of the specified value in this standard.

Indian Standard

GUIDELINES FOR PROCUREMENT OF HIDES AND SKINS

(*First Revision*)

1 SCOPE

This standard prescribes guidelines for procurement of green or cured bovine hides, calf skins (buffalo and cow), and goat and sheep skins.

This standard does not specify quality of the hides and skins.

2 REFERENCES

The Indian standards listed below contain provisions which through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this Indian standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards listed below:

<i>IS No.</i>	<i>Title</i>
IS 1640 : 2007	Glossary of terms relating to hides, skins and leather (<i>first revision</i>)
IS 7656 : 1975	Code of practice for curing and preservation of cattle hides and goat and sheep skins by wet salting method
IS 9159 : 1979	Guidelines for grading of raw hides and skins
IS 9160 : 1979	Guidelines for trimming of Indian cattle hides

3 TERMINOLOGY

For the purpose of this standard, definitions given in IS 1640 shall apply.

4 GUIDELINES FOR EXAMINATION

4.1 Random Sampling

Hides and skins offered for sale shall be examined by drawing samples from all the piles. From the total lot offered for sale, 10 percent of total pieces shall be selected for the purpose of examination by random sampling. To ensure randomness of selection random number tables may be followed.

4.1.1 Flaying

Examine the samples for proper flaying. All hides or skins should be flayed properly (whether in

a slaughter house or by a private butcher/village *chamar*) according to a standard procedure.

4.1.2 Washing

Examine whether the samples are free from adhering blood, manure, flesh and fat. Hides and skins should be washed prior to salting to remove blood, mud, etc. Flesh and fat should be removed by knife before salting.

4.1.3 Hair-Slip

In case of green hide or skin examine whether it shows any hair-slip. Microbial action as well as autolytic enzymic action may result in hair-slip. Hair-slip, if any, or the development of red patches on the flesh side indicate that the cured stock has been stored for a considerably longer period.

4.1.4 Trimming

Examine the hides for proper trimming according to IS 9160. The hide shall be trimmed before curing and the fresh mass recorded in a tag tied to the tail.

4.1.5 Curing

Examine the wet salted samples for proper curing with adequate quantity of common salt and a preservative depending on the condition as recommended in IS 7656.

4.1.6 Gradation

Examine the samples visually or by handling on the basis of the classification and gradation made by the raw hide and skin dealer or by comparing the buyer's own gradation with that made by the dealers. Hides and skins are generally classified on the basis of the following:

- a) Breed or place of origin of the animal;
- b) Thickness or substance;
- c) Mass or size;
- d) Type of cure; and
- e) Quality.

NOTE — If a standard procedure has been followed during classification and grading of hides and skins, individual examination can probably be avoided at the time of purchase.

4.1.7 Defects

Examine the samples for quality either visually or by handling on the basis of defects, substance, type of cure, etc, as given in IS 9159.

ANNEX A
(Foreword)

COMMITTEE COMPOSITION

Leather, Tanning Material and Allied Products Sectional Committee, CHD 17

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Representative(s)</i>
Central Leather Research Institute, Chennai	DR K. J. SREERAM (Chairperson) DR R. MOHAN (<i>Alternate</i>)
A C Tech Leather and Footwear Alumni Association	SHRI N. R. JAGANNATHAN
All India Skins & Hide Tanners and Merchants Association, Chennai	SHRI T. MOHAMMAD MUBEEN SHRI S. MOHAMMED HASSAN (<i>Alternate</i>)
A T C Chemicals India Private Limited, Chennai	SHRI SUBBARAYAN GOVARDHANAN (<i>Alternate</i>)
Central Footwear Training Institute, Chennai	SHRI K. MURALI
Central Pollution Control Board, Delhi	SHRI S. K. GUPTA SHRI R. C. SRIVASTAVA (<i>Alternate</i>)
Council for Footwear and Leather Accessories (CFLA)	REPRESENTATIVE
Council of Leather Exports, Chennai	SHRI SANJAY LEEKHA SHRI R. SELVAM (<i>Alternate</i>)
Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, New Delhi	SHRI SHAISH KUMAR SHRI NAND LAL (<i>Alternate</i>)
Directorate General of Quality Assurance, Kanpur	SHRI S. CHAKRABORTY SHRI T. P. BANERJEE (<i>Alternate</i>)
Indian Finished Leather Manufacturers & Exporters Association, Chennai	SHRI N. SHAFEEQ AHMED SHRI P. K. ASLAM BASHA (<i>Alternate</i>)
Indian Leather Products Association, Kolkata	MISS ARPITA PAUL
Indian Leather Technologist Association, Southern Chapter	REPRESENTATIVE
Indian Shoe Federation, Chennai	SHRI V. MUTHUKUMARAN SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN
Intertek India Private Limited	REPRESENTATIVE
National Institute of Fashion Technology, Chennai	SHRI E. SIVASAKTHI DR M. ARAVENDHAN (<i>Alternate</i>)
Niti Aayog, New Delhi	SHRI CHANDAN SAHA

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Representative(s)</i>
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Reagent leather Services, Chennai	SHRI NIAZ AHMED
SGS India Private Limited, Gurugram	SHRI P. VENKATESAN SHRI G. MUTHUKUMAR (<i>Alternate</i>)
Stahl India Private Limited	SHRI NAGARATHNAM SHRI SURYANARAYANAN (<i>Alternate</i>)
The CONCERT Trust, Chennai	SHRI S. KOMANDUR SRINATH SHRI M. R. KRISHNAN (<i>Alternate</i>)
UP Leather Industry Association, Agra	SHRI IMRAN SIDDIQUI
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BIS Directorate General	SHRI A. K. LAL, SCIENTIST 'E'/DIRECTOR AND HEAD (CHEMICAL) [REPRESENTING DIRECTOR GENERAL (<i>Ex-officio</i>)]

Member Secretary
MISS PREETI PRABHA
SCIENTIST 'C'/DEPUTY DIRECTOR
(CHEMICAL), BIS

Bureau of Indian Standards

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Amendments Issued Since Publication

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